

NO. 25

When you know that two-thirds of the Demo-

EVENING BULLETIN.

TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 28, 1896.

NEWS BY THE ARABIA.—APPROACH OF THE FINANCIAL CRASH IN EUROPE.—The mail which was telegraphed yesterday, from Halifax, confirms in the most striking manner the views we expressed some days since in reference to the course of the Bank of France. It is now quite apparent that the Emperor of France has resolved to sacrifice the speculators rather than alarm the people at large by a measure which could not have failed to remind every one of the days of the old assignats and the Reign of Terror. He has authorized the Bank to protect itself, which it is doing most effectually. First class paper, with less than sixty days to run, it discounts at six per cent; but that only in small quantities; paper at a longer date it will not touch at all; it requires a margin of eighty per cent. over the market value to cover its advances on railroad stocks, and a margin of sixty per cent. on government stocks. These measures may be said to have declared Paris financially in a state of siege. Very few of the operators at the Bourse can command short first rate paper; they operate mainly with railroad securities, some classes of government stocks, and second, third, and fourth rate paper. An idea may be formed of the alarming character of the crisis from the reflection that, under the new bank regime, these men will not be able to get money at all on any terms.

We see how hard they are struggling from the astonishing drain upon the specie reserve of the Bank of England, equal to a million sterling in a week, and requiring the immediate increase of the rate of interest to six and seven per cent. But it is not to be expected that they will obtain any permanent relief from this source. The Bank of England, acting freely and without government control, will simply shut down the door upon borrowers, if, to do so, she is compelled to raise the rate of interest to ten per cent. or even higher. And after a struggle, the length and character of which must depend upon the financial strength of the operators involved, all these Frenchmen must inevitably be strangled. At least, we can see at present no other issue.

Of course it is hard to say how far a crash of this kind would extend. The Credit Mobilier going, probably some of the roads in France would go, and other enterprises in which British capital is involved. No doubt a vast number of commercial houses would be unnecessarily sucked into the vortex and submerged. For a time the distress in monetary circles throughout the European Continent, and therefore also in London and here, would undoubtedly be severe; but after the first crisis, the suffering might perhaps be small in comparison to the extent of surface cleared. Our ultimate injury would be in exact proportion to the concealed rottenness of our corporate financial institutions; for, commercially speaking, our direct interest in a French convulsion would be slender; but our hazard, arising from analogies between our position and theirs, would certainly be great.—N. Y. Herald.

PRYOR, THE DUELIST.—Roger A. Pryor, editor of the Richmond Enquirer, seems emulous of the reputation of a Mr. McCling. So we award it. He has only refused to fight once, and that was a son of (Extra Billy) Ex-Governor Smith, of Virginia, he being physically the only equal opponent he was ever called to encounter. He would not allow them (the spring of '55) the right of a son to fight his insulted and aged father's battles. But now, when he finds a son willing to do so, like young Botts, with every joint quivering with disease, he gallantly lays aside his scruples and accepts the challenge to the field. Magnanimous Pryor, chivalric champion of the code of honor. Knowing positively that John Minor Botts does not recognize the code, he sends him a cartel by Banks, of the Petersburg Democrat, of whom Syme, of the Petersburg Intelligencer, once said, "that he was the greatest of all the Banks in Virginia, so green that grasshoppers loved to jump on him." Well, Botts, the elder, refused like a man of sixty should, and administers a fitting rebuke to the would-be duelist. The correspondence appeared in the Enquirer with comments by Banks (a would-be second edition of Pryor, done up in worse calf).

Pryor had another affair some time ago with Ridgway, editor of the Richmond Whig. Ridgway is known to be brave, reckless, and one who recognized the code but from an affection of the eyes which he was suffering from, he could not at ten paces distinguish a man from a house, consequently P. was as brave in this affair as he was with young Botts. But Ridgway to make the chances equal offered to fight at three paces. This was placing chances too near an equality for the nerves of Pryor and his second; they backed down, and the duel was fought at ten paces—neither was hurt. Ridgway has since declared that he will, in future, only fight at three paces, consequently Pryor treats the Whig and its editor with cautious courtesy.

Pryor, the duelist, is the son of the Rev. Dr. Pryor, formerly pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church of Baltimore. Some say he studied theology, and once preached from the 6th commandment. This we know is an error, but he still keeps in view its teachings, as his duels have been harmless thus far.

Springs for Fire Engines.—A new kind of arresting and reacting springs for fire-engines is spoken of. The design of these springs is to prevent the great waste of power incurred in working the common fire engine, by causing the descending arm of the working lever—instant of being arrested by some solid part of the machine—to give over all its momentum to springs of such strength as easily to offer the requisite resistance to the blow, and of such elasticity as to give over nearly all of their power to the return stroke of the engine. In the form commonly seen, every successive stroke of the fire engine starts from a dead rest, and the power with which the stroke ends is totally lost in giving a blow to the frame of the engine, giving it a very serious concussion. These new springs are claimed to prevent all jar and concussion from the stroke of the levers, and they convert the entire power with which the stroke is ended into power acting in the opposite direction for beginning the next stroke.—Boston Atlas.

"Don't Eat Mate on a Friday"—A friend of ours, who has just returned from a tour through the southern counties of this State, tells a good one that will do to repeat. It seems that the Democracy had made arrangements for a grand barbecue all on a Friday, and the evening before the grand event a body of Irishmen waited upon the chief manager of the ceremonies, who was thus addressed by the spokesman of the party: "Faith, and a pretty feller are you!" "Well, what now, Pat?" was the question of the astounded manager. "And, it's ye've bin and got up a barbecue on Friday, when ye know that two-thirds of the Democratic party don't eat mate on a Friday, and

The sharp speculations of another smart financial scam were thus noticed by the New York Times:

The scam Beaumier, alias George Gomer, alias Ditton, whose financial frauds during the past year are recounted in the extract which we printed yesterday from the Baltimore American, perpetrated one of the most ingenious and well-planned tricks upon Messrs. Clark Brothers, of St. Louis, in this wise: He first purchased, with the proceeds of some of his previous successful rascalities, a bill on London, drawn by Belmont, of this city, at three days' sight on Rothschild, for £2,800 sterling, or about \$14,000, which instead of being drawn in triplicate, as the usual practice is, was made, by special request, in a set of four bills of same tenor and date. This was in June last. The fourth bill of the set was at once collected in London by Ditton, as a bill single; leaving a full set, according to usual practice, in his hands, which, by ingeniously erasing the evidence that four instead of three had been issued, he managed to sell to the St. Louis house in August. His next attempted achievement was to proceed to Chicago with the proceeds of the £2,800 in Missouri Bond Notes and purchase of Swift & Co. six smaller bills on London, arranged in the following sums, drawn only in duplicates:

No. 19,930 for.....	£ 493 10 7
No. 19,931 for.....	£ 498 10 7
No. 19,932 for.....	£ 497 9 6
No. 19,933 for.....	£ 497 9 6
No. 19,934 for.....	£ 349 1 9
No. 19,935 for.....	£ 349 1 9
Together.....	£2,690 3 8

It will be observed that only three different sums are used for six bills. The purpose was to collect the £2,690 by sending forward the originals, say of Nos. 19,930, 32, and 34, and the duplicates of Nos. 19,931, 33, and 35, and by matching the remaining six bills into three sets of exchange, realized by sale on £1,345 additional. The last point was partially accomplished. The bills were sold in Canada, though the whole of the proceeds failed to reach Ditton. The other point—the collection of £2,690 in London—was defeated by notice from Clark, Dodge, & Co., of New York, on behalf of their St. Louis house, to stop the payment of the bills in London. They were induced to take this step from their suspicions being excited by a telegraphic inquiry from Swift, of Chicago, as to the identity of Ditton. The discovery of the fraud through the Belmont bill soon followed, of course. Ditton is now under arrest at St. Louis. The bills bought of Swift have been returned from London unaccepted, and are now in the hands of Clark, Dodge, & Co.

The New York Times of Saturday says: The failure of another large flour and provision operator was announced this forenoon. His paper was disbonored yesterday, and his checks upon the bank with which he kept his principal account were returned to the holders this morning for \$40,000 or \$50,000. The extent of all his liabilities has not yet been ascertained or made public.

A RACE FOR LIFE.—On Monday last, says the Shasta Republican, one of the stages which run upon the Yr-k-a road left the Pitt river station on its way from Yr-k-a to the valley. The coach had no passengers and was driven by Jared Robins, familiarly known among the drivers as "Curly Jerry." After leaving the Pitt river station, the road passes over a stretch of thirty miles through a wilderness in which no water can be obtained, and without a white inhabitant. A great portion of this distance is through timber or chaparral. After proceeding several miles over this lonely and desolate road, a shower of arrows was suddenly poured in upon Jerry from the thick bushes which lined each side of the road. Wounded in several places, and with many arrows sticking in his clothes and flesh, "Curly" put the whip to his horses, and commenced a race for life through an ambushade, the extent of which he was unable to determine. The affrighted horses, hit with several arrows, bounded over the ground—lying with such rapidity that the vehicle threatened every moment to capsize or smash in pieces against the stumps and rocks.

From every bush and hiding place capable of concealing a foe, Jerry received a flight of arrows. At length a small prairie was reached, clear and open, affording no lurking place for the terrible savages. Fortune favors the brave, and fortune favored Jerry. In the middle of this prairie, the coach, which had received many severe shocks, suddenly broke down. Jerry, bleeding from many wounds, hastily jumped from the box and commenced unhitching his horses from the vehicle. This action was observed by the Indians behind, who with a thousand yells sprang from their ambushades and charged upon him. But Jerry was in time. He sprang upon one of his horses, and, leading the others, again commenced running the gamut for life. The prairie was passed, and the team again plunged into the dangerous chaparral. The ambushade still continued, and Jerry's clothes became fairly riddled with arrows, even to his gloves. But, although covered with blood, he continued to urge on his horses, encouraged by the thought that every bound brought him nearer to the Hat Creek Station. As he drew near this post, the shooting gradually slackened, and Jerry finally arrived at the door more dead than alive, having ridden through an ambushade ten miles in length. A messenger was immediately dispatched to Shasta for a surgeon. Doctor Raymond left on Tuesday evening for the relief of the wounded man. Although the driver had sixteen wounds, none of them, we are gratified to learn, is mortal, and he is now considered in a fair way to recover.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]
PORK TRADE.—Speculations of a Dealer.—Having heard of the wild speculations in speculation for the coming pork season, I cannot refrain from offering to pork dealers a communication which I hope may prove of some advantage to them, as well as to those who may loan money for the purchase of pork. It is a known fact that the price of pork to a great degree makes the quantity. High prices will at all times bring out more hogs and lambs, from the fact that if a farmer can obtain for his hogs \$6.00, he will sell all he can spare and keep as little as possible for family use, and eat a larger quantity of vegetables, bread, chickens, etc., but if hogs are \$4.00, he will retain for family use a good supply of bacon, to be consumed by his family, workmen, etc. This fact has been clearly shown within the last two years. In 1894 prices ranged from \$3.00 to \$4.00, and the consequence was "short stock," and the pork dealers all became rich as the result of the failure of the corn crop. I will admit that, to a certain degree it was, as there certainly was very little old corn, and a failure in the new crop, which caused corn to be high priced, but if the price of hogs had ruled high enough to justify the farmers to feed, we would have had many more hogs, but as it was, the price of corn was high and the price of hogs very low, and so the result was a very small stock of hogs. In 1895-96 there was a crop of "short stock," and the consequence was a very small stock of hogs. In 1896-97 there was a crop of "short stock," and the consequence was a very small stock of hogs. In 1897-98 there was a crop of "short stock," and the consequence was a very small stock of hogs. In 1898-99 there was a crop of "short stock," and the consequence was a very small stock of hogs. In 1899-00 there was a crop of "short stock," and the consequence was a very small stock of hogs. In 1900-01 there was a crop of "short stock," and the consequence was a very small stock of hogs. 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